### SELLING THE JONES ESTATE GOOD PRICES AND A BRISK DEMAND.

### GENERAL SATISFACTION OF BROKERS AND OWNERS WITH THE PROSPECTS OF

WEST SIDE PROPERTY. The Real Estate Exchange yesterday afternoon was scene of great excitement and there were few of its members who were not present. The sale of sever acres of land in one of the most prominent parts of the city was on the docket, and the result of the auction was of importance as an argument against real estate ulators who have been trying to keep down West Side property by saying that that kind of investment was being greatly overdone. The prices reached by lively bidding were conclusive evidence that the delopment of the West Side uptown is not looked upon as a problem, but as a certainty.

The estate of Joshua Jones was sold at last. For years it has been considered out of the market on account of the peculiarity of its owner, who always avowed that he would not dispose of it. Jones was the son of Isaac Jones, who, at the being of this century, bought twelve acres of land in the upper part of Manhattan Island. The land purchase was simply that the elder Mr. Jones wanted e timber-land from which he could draw his supply of firewood, at the same time clearing the tract for cultivation. The price he paid for it, to the executors of R. Somerindike, was \$3,120. The ground, as It now lies, extended from Seventh-ave. to haif way between Ninth and Tench aves., and from Seventy-fourth-st. to half way between Seventy-fifth and

Seventy-sixth sts. Issac Jones had five children, to whom he left his property. All of them died before Joshua, who was an eccentric old bachelor and spent the last years of the brothers was John Q. who was president of the Chemical Bank, and to whose business ability the later financial prominence of the family was due. When Central Park was laid out it cut about five acres off the Jones kindling wood farm, and the land had increased so much in value that the city paid an indemnity to the Jones heirs of \$80,000. The only attempt at improvement made on the estate was when Joshua built fifteen houses, at a cost of about \$20,000 each, on one of the blocks.

MUCH UNIMPROVED PROPERTY. Besides these fifteen houses, yesterday's sale in-cluded 100 vacant lots of the full city size, twentyfive by a hundred feet. Eight constitute the block fronting on the west side of Ninth-ave., between from the rear of the Seventy-fifth-st. corner along Seventy-fifth-st. on the south side. The entire square bounded by Eighth-ave., Seventy-fifth-st., Ninth-ave. and Seventy-fourth-st., makes sixty-four additional The remaining sixteen are on the north side of Seventy-fifth-st., extending westward, 400 feet from

When it became known in real estate circles that the land which speculators have had their eyes on for years was to be sold, the old interest was again awakened and the Exchange was crowden long before Auctioneer Peter F. Meyer began the sale. Over 2,000 persons crowded the floor, and all the prominen real estate men of the city were present. It them were James Tichborne, John Callahan, Livingston, John R. Foley, Amos R. Eno, J. Metzger, D. C. Connell, Judge Dugro, Jacob Rothschild, Richard S. Ely, Morris B. Baer, W. W. Gage, John C. Shaw, B. S. Levy, A. Quackenbush, A. L. Mordecal, R.

When John Q. Jones died, on January 1, 1887, he left the splendid house in which he had lived, at wenty-eighth-st. and Fifth-ave. Out of brotherly love, Joshua Jones Rept up that establishment until he himself died, last March, though he never occupied the house. This property was one of the most important pieces sold. The bidding on all the property was spirited from the beginning until the end of the sale, and everything offered was sold in a little under two hours. The skill of the auctioneer in holding his udlence and obtaining the fiest prices without undue delay was the subject of much favorable comment.

BEGINNING ON THE OLD MANSION. The John Q. Jones house was the first offered. The property consists of a four-story high-stoop dwelling house, with a brick stable in the rear, being No. 2 West Twenty-eighth-st. The size of the lot in Fifth-ave. is 28x100, and in Twenty-eighth-st. V. K. Stevenson made the first bid of \$150,000, from which the price ran up rapidly by 5.000 bids between Hoffman Brothers, for Boston buyers, and Barton & Whittimore, to \$200,000. then dropping of into \$1,000 bids until \$229,000 was reached, at which price George De-Forest Barton was the purchaser for Preston Watson, of Brooklyn.

The fine frontage in Ninth-ave, between Seventyfourth and Seventy-fifth sts. was then offered. Dugro for \$30,000. The adjoining lot went to Bentamin P. Fairchild for \$16,000; J. Metzge next for \$14,500; L. J. Phillips took the next at \$15,000; Jacob Rothschild took three more at \$14,700 each and the corner lot at \$26,000. The lots in the rear in Seventy-fifth-st. sold rapidly; Jacob Rothschild four at \$11,100 each; Ottinger Brothers four at \$10,500 each, and Fisher, Adler & Schwartz four at

The northwest corner of Eighth-ave, and Seventyfourth-st. went to Judge Dugro for \$28,000; the same buyer took the adjoining lot at \$16,000; J. Metzger took two more at \$16,400; the three next lots brought

took two more at \$16,400; the three next lots brought \$16,150 and the southwest corner of Seventy-fifth-st. and Eighth-ave. brought \$25,100.

The whole frontage in Seventy-fourth-st., between Eighth and Ninth aves., was bought \$2 a syndicate consisting of Henry Morgenthau and William J. Ehrich at \$11,800 each. The frontage in Seventy-fifth-st. between the same avenues, went to F. Delt. Wissmann at \$11,000 each. The Ninth-ave. frontage sold for \$27,250 for the northeast corner of Ninth-ave. and Seventy-fourth-st.; interior lots brought from \$13,950 to \$14,500 each, and the southeast corner of Seventy-fifth-st. and Ninth-ave. went for \$25,100.

The adjoining lots in Seventy-fifth-st. brought \$26,000 for the northwest corner of Ninth-ace. and Seventy-fifth-st., and the interior lots from \$15,000 to \$16,300 each. The lots on the south side of Seventy-fifth-st, between Ninth and Tenth aves., brought from \$2,350 to \$16,000 each.

Having disposed of the various lots the auctioneer then put up the row of fifteen houses in West Seventy-being four-story and basement brick buildings, on lots 20,800 to 20,200 each. Every house was eagerly bid for. The result of the sale has given great satisfaction to

250.007.00 each. Every house was eagerly bid for.
The result of the sale has given great satisfaction to
the dealers and brokers, it being felt that all doubt as
to the soundness of the market has been cleared away.
The prices obtained were fair as between the purchaser
and seller, not so high as the executors had hoped to
obtain, but such as justified them to sell.

## A FUR DEALER ARRESTED FOR BURGLAR &

#### THE MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY IN BOND-ST. PROB-ABLY CLEARED UP.

Herman Kohny's small fur store, at No. 26 Bondst., was plundered by a burglar on the night of November 7. Kohny had just started in business and had not been able to pay for all his stock. The loss of sealskins, worth about \$1,500, compelled him to go into bankruptcy and seek employment as a salesman in a Boston store. Inspector Byrnes set two detec tive-sergeants to work investigating the They learned that Kohny had employed and dismissed filliam Woolsey, a young English salesman, who had been in the employ of Edward Medcalf, a furrier, at No. 18 West Fourth-st. Only a few hours previous to the robbery Woolsey had been in Kohny's store and had seemed to take a suspicious interest in the stock of sealskins which Kohny had purchased. Woolsey was in the employ of Medcalf again, and the two men appeared to be more intimate than employe and employer usually are. Medcalf and Woolsey were arrested on Wednesday, and Woolsey made a confes sion after the detectives had fooled him by pretend-

ing that his guilt was known. He said that Medcalf, whom he had known in England, had tempted him to steal the furs. The few fools required for the burglary were purchased at a shop in the Bowery, near Houston-st. Woolsey went to Kohny's store at night, bored holes through the door, near the lock, and broke in without attracting the attention of a policeman. Then he packed the seal-skins in a big vallse and carried them to Medcalf's shop, in Fourth-st. Medcalf promised to pay him \$200 for the fors. He did pay him \$20 on account and also purchased for him a ticket for Europe, and Woolsey was to sail on Saturday.

The stolen sealskins were found in Medcalf's shop. They were identified by Kohny, who came from Boston at the request of Inspector Byrnes. Woolsey said that Medcalf had served two terms in prison for burglaries in England, and was a fugitive from justice, having stolen furs worth \$25,000 from William Hindles & Son, furriers, of Wood-st., London. The prisoners were araigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon and held for trial, in default of \$2,500 bail cach, on a charge of burglary. He said that Medcalf, whom he had known in Eng-

MISSIONARY COMMITTEE ENDS ITS LABORS. The Methodist Missionary Committee yesterday con-cluded its work and adjourned. The next meeting of the committee will be held in November, 1889, in Kansas City. This will be the first annual meeting for ten years held outside of New-York. The last General Conference decided that it would be for the interest of the mission funds to hold the meetings in various parts of

for home and foreign missions for 1889 will aggregate \$1,200,000, but \$77,000 of this is to meet a balance out-standing from the present year. The bishops and mem-

as of the committee left the city yesterday for Phila-

delphia. The annual meeting of the Church Extension Society, of which most of the Missionary Committee are members, is to be held there.

THE SAMANA ALLOWED TO SAIL.

CONSUL BASSETT THINKS SHE CARRIED NO CON-TRABAND OF WAR - COMPLAINTS ABOUT ONE OF MR. CLEVELAND'S APPOINTEES.

Continued watching of suspicious vessels loading this place for Haytian ports, to prevent contraband of war being smuggled into possession of the insurgents on the north of Hayti, has been too great a strain upon the nerves of Captain E. D. Bassett, Consul-General of Hayti at this port. Recently he has been assisted in his task by Mr. Preston, the Haytian Minister at Washington, who is now in this city. On Wednesday Consul-General Bassett rushed into Collector Magone's office in a great state of excitement, and informed him that the British fruit steamer Samana, Capain Janes. which had cleared from this port a few hours before for "Aux Cayes and other Haytian ports," undoubtedly intended carrying down contraband of war to the insurgents. He wanted the Collector to send a cutter after her and cause her detention. The Collector told him that as she had cleared regularly she had a right to sail unmolested. The Samana was cleared by F. C. uncleared condition, and the cause of the | Elliot & Co., shipbrokers, of No. 26 South-st., with a cargo of provisions. Mr. Elliot insisted that the steamer was going on a legitimate errand. Yesterday he sent a letter to the Haytian Minister, declaring in effect that if the Minister did not believe that the Samana was on a legitimate errand he could send a representative aboard, as she had anchored for the night down the bay, and he could accompany her on her oyage to Hayti. On the strength of this statement Consul-General Bassett issued certain papers to the vessel which he had before withheld, and at 2:30 yes terday the Samana crossed the bar.

"When the Samana cleared for Aux Cayes and other his life at the New-York Hotel. The best known of Haytian ports," said Captain Bassett yesterday, "I naturally feared she intended to include some of the blockaded ports. I also had information that a sailing vessel was waiting near here with arms on board to be transferred to a Haytian steamer. This ail looked suspicious, but the statement of Mr. Elliot and further information to the effect that the sailing vessel is not yet ready for sea, convinced me that the mission of the

was legitimate." The Brazil Line steamer Advance reached Roberts's Stores, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, from Port-au-Prince, by way of St. Thomas. She had among her passengers Mrs. Fannie Compton and her niece, Mrs. Lillian Bigelow. With them was a former officer of the Haytian gunboat Dessalines. Mrs. Compton is the wife of Captain Compton, of the American steamer Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth sts.; twelve extend from the rear of the Seventy-fifth-st. corner along on October 21, and subsequently consficated for, as alleged, trying to run the blockade of the port of St. Marc. Hayti. Mrs. Compton and Mrs. Bigelow were on the vessel seven days after the seizure, and they give graphic accounts of the terror they were in from the presence of fifty black sailors on board the

Vessel.

Messrs. Lord & Austin, owners of the Haytien Republic, have received from Captain Compton a full report of the seizure of their vessel. They are extremely dissatisfied with the incompetent way in which the American Minister in Hayti, Mr. Thompson, a colored appointee of Mr. Cleveland, has acted in regard to their vessel.

COMMISSIONER ANDREWS'S VIEWS.

THE ANTI-SALOON REPUBLICAN LEAGUE PRE-SENTS THE DRAFT OF A BILL REG-ULATING LICENSES.

The Commission for the Revision of the Excise Laws completed their public hearings Wednesday afternoon As there were others, however, who wished to be heard, the Commission gave them an opportunity yes terday morning at its room in the Bible House. iam S. Andrews, one of the Commissioners of Excise of this city, spoke first in favor of a special all-night license for certain localities, such as those near printing offices, markets, and the ferries, where men work Such licenses he would only have granted on petition of property owners living in the neighbor hood of the place to be licensed, and he did not think that more than fifty to 100 such licenses would be required in the whole city. He also referred to the sale of liquor to minors as the most openly violated of all He did not believe that any law the Excise laws. could be enacted which would prevent respectable working people, to whom beer was almost as much a necessity with their meals as bread was, from s their children at dinner time to the bar-room for their can of fresh beer. He admitted that evil resulted from the visits of children to such places, but could offer no remedy for it. In regard to licenses he said "I am opposed to any license fee. A fee is justifiable only on one of two grounds-for revenue, or for restriction. Revenue should be raised by taxes, and licenses do not restrict. The worst classes of liquor dealers are the ones who could pay the highest tax. and a high license would not drive them out of the southwest corner of Seventy-fourth-st, went to Judge business, but would drive out many respectable, lawabiding dealers whose business is not large enough to pay a high license. A fee sufficient to pay the expenses of the application should be charged, and beyond that the restriction should rest entirely upon the personal qualifications of the applicant. Dr. Crosby inquired if it would not be dangerous to yield to the claim that a law should not be passed because people will not obey it, and if the claims of the Anarchists that there should be no law was not the same thing. Mr. Andrews replied that it was not, for the reason that the Anarchists were but an insignificant minority. while those who would violate unjust excise laws were a large proportion of the community. He also favored the election of excise boards, instead of their appoint-

The New-York Anti-Saloon Republican League, represented by J. L. Mitchell, the Rev. G. H. Goo Frank Moss and the Rev. Clark Wright, presented to the Commission a draft of a bill to aid the Commission in its work. It was in the main a codification of the restriction and local option features of the laws now in force in different States of the Union. In case th county votes in favor of the sale, applicants for licenses must furnish a bond for \$2,000, signed by two sureties. Licenses are fixed at rates dependant on the population of cities, towns and villages. Applications must also be accompanied by a petition of not les than twenty citizens living within 100 feet in any direction of the proposed place. The number of bar rooms is limited to one for every 500 people. The penalty for selling without license is fixed at a fine of not less than \$500 or more than \$5,000, and imprionment of from three months to one year. For viola tion of the license law, the first offence is punishable by a fine of from \$100 to \$500, and the second by a fine of not less than \$300, imprisonment for not less than three months, and by revocation of the license. The hours of closing are fixed from 11 p. m. to 6 a. m. every night, and from 11 p. m. Saturday to 6 a. m. Monday, and on legal holidays and election days. The bill is exceedingly long, and makes provision for all cases which can come under it.

# TALK ABOUT THE WEATHER.

THE TEMPERATURE CONSIDERABLY LOWER THAN AT THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

The weather of yesterday, with its promises hardy, old-fashloned winter, delighted lovers of ice and "black frosts," who are joyfully hoping to have more skating than they had last season. While it is not safe for any prophet to prophesy so far ahead, the official figures seem to justify the expectations of a keen December. On November 22, 1887, the thermometer at 6 o'clock a. m. registered 32 degrees, at 12 m. 40 degrees, and at 3 p. m. 45 degrees. Yester. day it indicated only 27 degrees at 6 a. m., 33 degrees at 12 m., and 38 degrees at 3 p. m.

At Albany the cold was more severe, and, indeed, the morning record there, 20 degrees, was 2 degrees below the temperature of Omaha. Bismarck, Dak. was probably the coldest place in the country. The people there were disciplined by a temperature scarcely 10 degrees above zero. In San Francisco the mercury was 'way up at 54 degrees, but heavy rain fell, and there are few people who would not prefer the bracing air which stimulated New-York's citizens to the drenching which was visited upon the Californians According to the Signal Service indications, the winds. These chill winds blew briskly last night, and it is probable that their influences to-day will make us imagine that the cold is much more intense than it really is. weather will continue fair and cold, with northeasterly

TO REPORT THEIR COMMITTEE'S WORK.

A meeting of the National Per Diem Rated Service Pension Committee was held yesterday at No. 84 Nassaust., and preparations were made to begin active work again. Colone: Wells presided. Major Hayes and Captain Doty were appointed a committee to draw up a statement of the work of the committee thus far and its plans, the statement to embrace an account of receipts and ex-penditures. The statement will be published in the December number of the "Grand Army Gazette." The committee hops to have their pension bill passed by the next Congress. pext Congress.

A NEW REPORMED CHURCH IN HARLEM. The Hamilton Grange Reformed Church held a jubilee service last night to celebrate the completion of the new building at Conventave, and One-hundred-aud-forty-fifth-st. The church was formally organized on Tuesday night, and starts out with seventy-two members. Addresses were made last night by the Rev. Dra. J. Elmendorf, A. E. Kittredge, T. W. Chambers and E. B. Coe, as well as the paster, the Bay, William Westrafeld. Coe, as well as the pastor, the Rev. William Westerfield.

THE WAITING TERRITORIES

JUSTICE WILL BE DONE THEM EARLY. DEMOCRATS MAY TRY TO SAVE NEW-MEXICO FROM THE WRECK-A SUGGESTIVE TABLE.

TAT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, ications that Washington, Nov. 22.-There are ind the Democratic leaders in Congress will make a virtue of necessity and yield a reluctant and unwilling consent to legislation for the admission into the Union, as States, of several Territories which have been kept out for partisan reasons. But the Democrats will strive at the same time to save something from the political wreck by insisting upon admission of New-Mexico along with Dake Washington and Montana, and preventing the division of the Territory first named. The Democratic idea of a "compromise" has been always to surrender at ment and then get the best of the bar gain. A half century ago progressive Michigan was kept out of the Union until backward Arkansas was admitted on equal terms, although the representa tive population of the latter, including slaves, was only 52,000, while the free white population of the former was 65,000, or exactly one-quarter greater.

Dakota was entitled to admission eight years ago, and when the Republicans were in control in the XLVIIth Congress legislation to that end was attempted, but it was defeated by Democratic filibustering In the last six years the Democratic majority in the House has been deaf, not only to Dahota, but to Washington as well, simply because it was feared that both would be Republican. In the last Congress and during the first session of this Congress. Chair-man Springer, of the Committee on Territories, whenever approached on the subject would say, with a shrewd lcer:

"Oh, Dakota can wait until after Cleveland's reelection. There will not be any more new States

until after 1888." Well, Dakota probably will not wait "until after Cleveland's re-election." At the last session a false pretence of doing Justice to the Territories which were fit for Statehood was offered by the Den jority of the Territorial Committee in the form of an "Omnibus" bill, looking to the simultaneous admission of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New-Mexico the theory being that Montana and New-Mexico would be surely Democratic, and Washington probably so proposition to divide Dakota, which clearly is entitled to admission as two States, would not have received a vote last winter in the Democratic caucus which ruled the House at the pleasure of Carliste Mills and the Breckinridges. Probably the Democrats will continue to resist it, and the "Omnibus" bill, which was sent to the rear last winter to make way for the Oklahoma bill, will be urged. The Repub lican Senate cannot agree to that measure. stands thoroughly committed, not only to the division of Dakota, but to the principle that the claims of each Territory to admission must be separately con sidered and approved or rejected on their own merits. That part of Dakota Territory north of the fortysixth parallel of north latitude, commonly styled North Dakota, contains a population of about 265,000, and the part south of that parallel, commonly styled Dakota, contains a population of about 303,000. Under the existing ratio of apportinement, each would be entitled to two Representatives in Congress and four electoral votes for President and Vice-President. In the election of 1886 North Dakota cast 36,024 and South Dakota 63,040 votesmaking a total of 99,064 votes-to elect a Delegate to Congress, who may speak but not vote in that body.

The population of Washington Territory is nearly, if not quite, 200,000. The total vote for Delegate in Congress two years ago was 47,227.

The population of Montana, which is rapidly in-creasing, is estimated at 170,000, and the total vote for Delegate in Congress two years ago was 32,262an increase of more than 16 per cent in two years

The census of New-Mexico in 1885 showed a population of 134,141, a gain of only a fraction over 10 per cent in five years. In 1887 the Governo estimated that the increase in the two last preceding years had been as large as in the five years preceding that period. That estimate was not borne out by the returns of votes east for Delegate in Congress. In 1882 the total vote was 28,440, 1884 it was 27,393, in 1886 it was 28,682, or only 242 greater than in 1882. About one-eighth of the area of the Territory is occupied by Indian reserva-The Spanish element of the population is large, and it is non-progressive. For various reasons New-Mexico has not yet begun to receive large accessions of population by immigration. It probwill be ready for Statehood in a few years.

Under the next apportionment after the census of 1890 it is probable that the basis of representation will be enlarged to about 175,000-possibly to 180. North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington will each have a population large enough to entitle it to one or more Representatives in Congress under such an apportionment, irrespective of the Constitutional provision. In this relation, the following table will be found both interesting and instructive. It shows, first, the present population of Dakota, Montana and Washington, and the ulation at the time of the admission of the States named; second, the basis of representation at the date of admission; third, the total vote cast by each State and Territory for a Representative or a Del egate in Congress in 1886; and, fourth, the number

of votes each has in the House of Representatives: 27,613 10 Carolina,

88,785 Montana cast more votes to elect a Delegate in Congress than Georgia did to elect ten Representatives, while Dakota east 3 1-2 times as many. Washington, to elect a single Dolegate, cast more votes than South Carolina or Mississippi, each of which elected seven Representatives, or Georgia, which elected ten. The vote of Dakota, Montana and Washington exceeded by 11,000 the aggregate vote of Arhansas, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina, which States cast twenty-seven votes in the House of Representatives for the so-called Mills bill and every other Democratic party measure, and thirty-five electoral votes for the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President.

The table will suggest many other interesting comparisons to every careful reader. It is plain that one of the first and most urgent duties of the Republican party is to give to the 200,000 lawful voters in the Territories named a place and voice in the States of the Union. The vote of Dakota, Montana and Washington

## THAT DELAWARE EARTHQUAKE.

WILD TALK ABOUT CAMPAIGN FRAUDS-SUSSEX NOT BOUGHT BUT CONVINCED.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 22.-Numerous defeats have not cured the Democratic party of seeking consolation by attributing its woes to the lavish use of money; the implication, if not the charge, always being that the money was corruptly applied to the purpose in hand. It is not singular, therefore, to find the party which confided its interests in the campaign just closed to Barnum, Gorman, Higgins, et al., now declaring with horror and disgust that wherever an adverse vote upset its calculations, it was Republican money that bought the majority.

The surprise in Delaware was so great that it has seemed to call for a particularly vociferous chorus of maledictions against the purchase of Democratic votes in the ancient balliwick of the Bayards and Saulsburys

Wearied by chatter of this sort, which derives from repetition an importance to which its origin doesn't entitle it, "The Morning News," of this city, has thought it worth while to speak a few plain words on the subject, and to confirm by its own knowledge of the subject the facts stated by the Editor of "The Milford News and Advertiser." who knows just what was done during the campaign in Sussex County and just what was not done. Those facts are that the Republican National Committee did not furnish Delaware with a dollar; that, on the contrary, a fund raised in Delaware was sent to New-York; that Senator Saulsbury did not contribute \$5,000, or any sum approaching that in size, to defeat the Welcott ticket in Kent; that less money was expended this year than during any active campaign in the preceding twelve and that, as to the main fact, the result was due fo an honest change of political opinions on the part of voters. The Editor of "The Wilmington Morning News," a close observer and a candid one, declares these facts to be accurately stated. He says, moreover, that Sussex County cannot be bought. though men may think they have bought it, for if it were purchasable it would have been purchased long ago, and adds that he prefers to accept the evidence in his possession rather than "the boasting of those who, having helped the canvass in Essex with a little money, now wish to make the Republican party money, now wish to have that without them the throughout the country believe has winder them the cultivation of a false impression is due to idle gossip and how far to a definite purpose events in the near future may help to determine. Republican sentiment in this city favors the election of a United States Senator who is young and vigorous enough to make it

reasonably certain that a Democratic Governor would not be called on to fill his place by appointment for an

#### mexpired term. SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

THE PAN.ELECTRIC SUIT. MR. J. W. ROGERS EXPLAINS HIS ATTITUDE AND

THAT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL GABLAND. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It has been said that the Rogerses and Casey Young insisted that Attorney-General Garland should bring the suit to annul the Bell patent. This is a mistake as far as regards what the Rogerses insisted on. It was not that it was the duty of Garland to bring the suit to annul the Bell patent, but that it was the duty of the Government to bring the suit; the bearings of this distinction are obvious. Garland, being an interested party, might have stepped aside, saying substantially: "I am an interested party, and must 'sit out' (as the judges express it), but, if deemed proper, the Government can, of course,

I first laid the matter before the Attorney-General in a formal official letter and expected him to step aside, but instead of that honorable course, he ignored my application, hid out at Hominy Hill until ti thunder of the press woke him up, and left the whole business to the trickery of Goode, Senator Harris and Casey Young; whose cabals were revealed and developed by the Congressional Committee. It was further proven that Harris and Young entered into a secret compact with one Renthuysen, a Dutchman in the South, to use their influence to bring the Government suit. Cleveland became implicated in this out rage by upholding the conspirators and went down disgraced-as he should have done, and I did everything I could, in my humble sphere, by my pen and tongue, to defeat him. But it is not quite fair to mix the Rogerses up in a Government job with which they were never connected in any manner, shape or

As citizens of the United States they had a perfect right to call upon the Government and to demand the cancellation of a patent which they believed to have been obtained by fraud, as the Supreme Court has just decided (Pan-Electric suit), in the following words: "The contention that the Government should not take action because a remedy existed with private parties, Justice Miller said, did not hold good. person might bring suit against the holder of a patent and obtain judgment in that peculiar case, and yet other parties who subsequently brought suit would unable to bring proof. The Government alone had the power to bring suit, which would finally settle the whole matter."

the power to bring suit, which would maily settle the whele matter."

This was the head and front of the Rogerses' offending, and they demanded the right in a straightforward, bold and open manner, and if their associates resorted to trickery and signed secret compacts without their consent, they should not be mixed up with the Government job. The fact is that in the Rogerses' Chancery bill, now pending against Garland & Co., we charge this job on the perpetrators in Section 47, and will prove it, as the Congressional Committee could not, because they were unable to compel witnesses to answer; but a Chancery court can and will do so, or put the recalcitrants behind the bars. Grover Cleveland will be the first witness. Respectfully,

Parthenon Heights, Washington, D.C., Nov. 14, 1888.

THE ARKANSAS WAY.

DEFEATING REPUBLICANS BY UNBLUSHING FRAUDS-HOLDING BACK RETURNS AND STEALING BALLOT BOXES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It is now eight days since the election and w have no definite news from several counties in the Ist and IId Congressional Ditricts. There is no excuse for this except that the Democratic returning officers are holding back the returns in order that they may elect the Democratic candidates in these dis There is no question but that Clayton received a majority of from 700 to 1,000 votes in the Hd District over Breckinridge. The face of the returns as made up finally will no doubt show that Breckin ridge has a majority of somewhere from 500 to 800. This can easily be overcome by showing palpable and well-known frauds by which Clayton was robbed of from 1,200 to 1,500 majority. In one township in Conway County masked men stole the ballot box which contained 550 majority for Clayton. In Woodruf County he was robbed of something over 500 majority, and in Monroe and Cleveland of about the same num ber of votes. Arrests have already been made en persons who were parties to these frauds, and it is the present intention of the Republicans to have about 100 more arrested. Their examination and trial about 100 more arrested. Their examination and trial will, no doubt, disclose a great deal that will be of assistance in these contests and I have no doubt that Clayton on a contest will be enabled to make such a clear showing of his right to the seat that the House will seat him without much delay. In the 1st District matters have not progressed so far as in the 1Id, but from what I have been able to ascertain up to this time, I believe Feetherston has equally as good a case as Clayton. Yours truly,

AN ARKANSAS REPUBLICAN.
Little Rock, Nov. 13, 1888.

## WHY THEY DROPPED "THE TIMES."

Sir: There was a time when I swore by "The New-York Times"; but that period passed when abuse of one of our country's ablest men (Hon. J. G. I swear at it. Friends of mine used to take "The Times" through the week and Sundays, but dropped the daily issues and retained "The Sunday Times" till this last campaign. Finding Jones not only had Blaine on the brain (if the Editor of "The Times" can be said to have a brain) but also wrote about the leaders, measures and rank and file of the the leaders, measures and rank and file of the Republican party, as if they were the products of jails, they dropped "The Times" altogether and are now taking The Tribune" seven days in the week all the year round.

I desire to add that your happy manner of getting all the fun out of a campaign to entertain your readers made your journal the most enjoyable of newspapers published for and by Orange, N. J., Nov. 14, 1888. A REPUBLICAN.

#### SUPPORT THAT COST MANY VOTES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Some weeks ago a correspondent of "The New York Times" interviewed a couple of dozen Cornell professors, all of whom ital a burning desire for Tariff Reform. This interview filled two columns of "The Times," and extra copies of that issue were scattered through Ithaca and Tompkins County with a lavish hand. Great results were expected to flow from this publication, more especially as two of these freq trade Meorists stumped the county in the interest of Cleveland. Behold the result. Cleveland's vote in Ithaca decreased 31, and the Republican vote so increased as to cut down the Democratic majority of 157 in 1884, to 22 in 1888. If these Mugwamps had favored Hill as persistently as they did Grover, it is more than probable that David B. would have been retired to private life.

Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1888.

THE CITY ESTIMATES GREATLY INCREASED. The Board of Aldermen held a session yesterday to take action upon the provisional estimates for 1889. Several changes were made, increasing estimates reduced by the Board of Estimate, but no cuts were The Fire Department's allowances were in creased in the sum of \$198,134 in all. This included \$75,000 for a floating engine instead of \$40,000; for new engine houses, \$100,000, instead of \$50,000; for underground fire alarm wires, the same increase; \$15,000 for new apparatus, and \$48,134 added to the pay-rolls,

Surrogate Ransom received an addition of \$2,000 for clerk-hire, and Commissioner of Jurors Reilly \$7,000 to assist him in finishing up the list of cirizens liable to and exempt from jury duty. The Aldermen voted themselves \$1,200 more to employ a permit-clerk, who is needed to keep the run of street-stands and trucks.

Alderman Conkling said that the salary of \$8,000

bers thought it would be bad to make such a precedent, because nobody could tell where such reductions would end. It is needless to say that Mr. Conkling's would end. It is necessar to say that Mr. Consings motion was lost.

If the Board of Estimate pays any attention to the Aldermen's action its course will be different from what it has been in recent years. The former Board can now make its final estimates after required notice to the taxpayers. The probabilities are that it will put the amounts back to its own figures.

ONE MUGOCRAT IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

TAKING FOREIGN PAY TO SLANDER HIS COUN-TRYMEN AND DECEIVE HIS EMPLOYER. London Correspondence New-York Commercial Adver

tiser. tiser.

I believe "The Daily News's" dispatches from New-York are made up in the office of "The Evening Post," and of course it is inevitable that the correspondent should have his own personal preferences in accordance with those of the journal with which he is connected. But he should not permit those preferences to dictate altogether the character of the dispatches which are presumably sent to enlighten the British which

What people here desire to know are, not what are What people here desire to know are, not what are the personal opinions of a correspondent, but what are the facts; and I am bound to say that no more misleading intelligence could be conveyed from one country to another than by the New-York correspondent of "The Dally News." The readers of that paper were told in a series of spasmodic cablegrams (for that paper does not receive dispatches daily, but only at Fregular Intervals), that the re-election of Mr. Cleveland was so absolutely certain that the candidature of General Harrison was more matter for laughter and that the Republican party was injured and demoralized past all cure. Now the events show that this is not only incorrect, but that it is absurdly wide of the mark. "The Daily News" has been obliged to throw its correspondent overboard and to declare in an editorial utterance that New-York was not the United States, and that the European public had been accustomed to see things American through New-York spectacles. It certainly has, and "The Daily News" has been the greatest sinner in this respect, not only on this but on many former occasions. Indeed I do not recall a single accurate political foreast from New-York in that paper. I mention this because complaint as to the lack of reliable information from America has reached me from many quarters. People here do not concern themselves with party questions in the United States; they do not, indeed, generally understand what the parties stand for. What they do ask for is clear and accurate and unbiassed information, and that they do not get.

# TREASURER HYATT'S REPORT.

CONDITION OF THE NATION'S FINANCES. AN OPINION THAT NO MORE SILVER DOLLARS

ARE NEEDED IN CIRCULATION.

Washington, Nov. 22.-Treasurer Hyatt has submitted to Secretary Fairchild his annual report. not revenues of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, were \$379,266,074 and the net expenditures \$267,924,801, the surplus receipts available for the reduction of the public debt being \$111,-341,273, an increase of \$7,870,176 over the year before. As compared with 1887, the revenues \$7,862,707 greater and the expenditures \$7,378 less. The revenues of the Post Office Department were \$52,229,384, and the expenditures \$55,894,298, there being a deficiency of \$5,664.913, on account of which 83,160,820 was paid out of the Treasury. Treasury balance increased during the year from \$69,224,379 to \$129,804,242, and the total assets, including certificates of deposit in the cash, from \$622,-304,284 to \$764,729,535. The net change of 860,579,863 in the balance was produced by an in crease of \$37.526.468 in the assets, and a decrease of \$23,053,304 in the liabilities. The silver balance fell off more than \$27,000,000. The principal increase of assets was in United States notes and deposits in National banks, and the principal decrease of liabilities in the

There was a net decrease of \$74,788,920 during the fiscal year in the principal of the interest bearing debt. The total purchases of bonds for the sinking fund and out of surplus revenues were \$51,464,300, the net premium paid, exclusive of accrued interest, being \$8,270,842. Under the circular of August 3, 1887. interest amounting to \$2,136,839 on 4 and 4 1.2 per ent bonds was prepaid with a rebate at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. The amount of the rebate

public debt and the funds for the redemption of Na-

The gold and silver coin and bullion in the country and all kinds of notes and certificates outstanding on June 30, 1887, amounted to \$1,925,259,882, and June 30, 1888, to \$2,093,562,072. The stock of gold and silver increased from \$1,007,513,901 to \$1,092,. 391,690, mostly in gold. The increase in the volume of the paper circulation was \$83,424,400.
The redemptions of United States notes at the

Treasury amounted to \$63,652,000 and those at New-York, in gold, to \$692,596. Since the resumption of specie payments only \$26,736,454 have been redeemed The most careful estimate from data at hand places at 1 per cent or less the loss or destruc tion of paper currency.

Certificates of deposit amounting to \$24,110,000 were issued for United States notes and \$18,465,000 were redeemed, leaving \$14.665,000 outstanding. Treasurer attributes the decrease of the use of these certificates since 1886 to the change in the manner of redeeming them, the holders now receiving the same notes that were deposited instead of new notes as formerly. The volume of gold certificates outstanding increased \$20,536,333, reaching \$142,023,150, the highest point yet noted at the end of any fiscal year. Taking into account the decrease of the amount in the Treasury, the total increase of the circulation was \$29,901,143. The greater part of the increawas in the denominations of \$1,000 and \$5,000, which are much used in the transactions of the New-York Sub-Treasury with the Custom House and the Clearing House. There were issued \$105,896,000 of silver certificates, mostly of denominations of \$10 and under, and \$21,947,378 were redeemed. The amount outstanding increased from \$145,543,150 to \$229,491,-772. The increase in the actual circulation was \$58,-421,707. It had been impossible to meet the demand for the denominations of \$1 and \$2, and in consequence their issue was suspended between Oc 18, 1887, and February 3, 1888. Since the latter date the Treasurer has been able most of the time to furnish them as they have been asked for. The seasoning which the notes now get before they are issued fits them better for wear, and the result is seen in the improved condition of those now in cir-

culation. The coinage of silver dollars during the year amounted to \$32,484,673, making the total coinage \$209,424.790. Owing to the scarcity of \$1 and \$2 notes and the demand for the movement of the crops, nearly \$9,000,000 were drawn into circulation between May and November, 1887, but when the Decision was reserved. to the Treasury as fast as they had gone out. The Treasurer is of opinion that the people have all of these coins they want or are willing to take, and recommends that if the purchases of silver are to continue, the bullion be put into the form of heavy bars or ingois The new silver vault in the Treasury Building, having a capacity of one hundred million of the dollars, and said to be the largest treasury vault in the world, is being filled at the rate of half a million a day. It will hold the total coinage of three years.

The amount of fractional silver coin in the Treasury has not changed much. Of a little more than \$26, 000,000 held on June 30, 1888, \$20,500,000 was in half dollars, and only \$5,500,000 in other pieces. The Treasurer points out that this proportion, which does not vary from year to year, is excessive, and that something like \$15,000,000 in fifty-cent pieces that are not needed for circulation will doubtless have to be carried by the Treasury until they are recoined into other denominations or absorbed by the growth of business.

At the close of the year the Treasury held \$178,-312,650 of United States bonds to secure National bank circulation, and \$56,128,000 to secure public moneys held in depositary banks. There was a derease during the year of \$13,654,050 in the amount of the former, and an increase of \$29,642,500 in the amount of the latter. There was \$58,712,511 of publie money held by the banks, an increase of \$35,395,-633. The semi-annual duty collected from National banks amounted to \$1,616,127, making an aggregate of \$136,253,803 since 1863. The net proceeds of the National bank notes redeemed during the year were \$98,246,727. The redemptions were \$11,000,000 greater than those of the preceding year, in the face of a reduction of \$56,500,000 in the two years in the amount outstanding, and greater in proportion to the circulation than those of every year, save to the circulation than those of every year, save two, sinco 1879. The increase came from New-York City, for Treasury cheeks and \$1 and \$2 silver certificates.

The redemptions from the 5 per cent fund were \$43,379,185, and those from the funds for the retirement of circulation were \$50,163,057. The latter fund excited much concern early in the year. On July 8, 1883, it stood at \$107,827,754, the highest point it has ever reached. From that time is declined to \$91,952,843 by the end of the fiscal year.

WHY A NAVAL RELIEF BILL FAILED

Washington, Nov. 22 (Special).-One of the bills passed by Congress appropriated a specific sum of money to remunerate the officers and crew of the United States steamer Tallapoosa for losses of personal property when that vessel was sunk near Boston by collision a few years ago. The bill reached the President seven days before the adjournment of Congress, but it failed to become a law. It is said for the Surrogate's chief clerk was excessive, and that the failure of the President to attach his sigmoved to reduce it to \$5,000, but the Tammany memnature to the bill was an oversight due to the excitement of the campaign and the hurry of the close of Congress. If the two Sundays which intervened between the receipt of the bill by the President and the adjournment of Congress had not to be deducted, the bill would have become a law without the Presi-dent's signature, for then ten days would have clapsed between his receipt of it and the close of Congress without its having been returned.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE Washington, Nov. 22.—Captain Edmund L. Zalinski, 5th Artillery, has been ordered to this city for consultation with the Chief of Engineers and Chief of Ordnance. Leaves of absence for four months have been granted Assistant Surgeon Richard Newton and First Lieucenant

Asher C. Taylor, 2d Artillery.

The Dolphin arrived at Acapulco yesterday The Dolphin arrived at Acapulco yesterday.

Under date of October 23, Rie de Janeiro, Brazil,
Rear-Admirai Gillis reports that he assumed command
of the South Atlantic Squadron on October 21. His
personal staff consists of Commander John McGowan, of
the flagship Swatara, chief of staff; Lieutenant F. Sawyer,
flag lieutenant; Naval Cadet A. Hartrath, aide. The
general staff, in addition to Commander McGowan, chief,
will be Chief Engineer Sects, Paymaster Edward Bellows,
Surgeon Henry M. Martin and First Lieutenant A. C. Surgeon Henry M. Martin and First Lieutenant A. C. Kelton, Marine Corps.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon accepted the following bond offers: \$400,000 and \$150,000 registered \$1.2s at 1091-8; \$20,000 coupon 4 1-2s and \$12,350 registered 4 1-2s at 109, making a total of \$582,350.

RAKING IVINS FORE AND AFT MR. COCKRAN'S HEAVY GUNS OPEN ON HIM.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN RENDERED EX. TREMELY UNCOMFORTABLE-AWAIT. ING THE VERDICT.

City Chamberlain William M. Ivins was made xtremely uncomfortable yesterday afternoon in Part of the Superior Court when Congressman W. Bourke Cockran summed up the case for the plaintiff in the suit of Mrs. Madge Stone against Mr. Ivins for the recovery of \$2,000 which she says the City Chamberlain obtained from her by fraudulent representations. The court-room was crowded, and when Mr. Cockran, in his loudest tones denounced the transctions of Mr. Ivins as deliberate fraud the excitement was intense.

Mr. Ivins resumed his testimony about the contracts and in cross-examination testified that he was inpartnership with Roger A. Pryor at the time of the transactions. They had stock in the International Chemical Company given them in return for their services. Mr. Ivins bought out his partner's share of stock. He paid \$100 for it and admitted that he afterward sold it for \$2,000.

"Did Mr. Pryor withdraw from the firm because he discovered that you sold for \$2,000 stock for which you had paid \$100?" asked Mr. Cockran.

"He left the firm because he was not a business man," said Mr. Ivins. The witness also admitted that ex-Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch was one of the incorporators of the company. He denied that he had sold the plaintiff any asserted that he only had a contract with Mrs. Stone to sell her his interest in the International Chemical Company. Ex-Surrogate Rollins then summed up-He contended that Mr. Ivins merely conveyed his interest in the company. He produced several recelpts and then proceeded:

"Let me read you, gentlemen of the jury, one of these receipts: 'Received from Mrs. Madge Stone, five hundred dollars on account of part of interest, as per agreement relative to the International Chemical Company of New-York.' Now I think that is plain enough, and I ask you, did Mr. Ivins deceive her as claims? Let me call your attention to Mrs. Stone's testimony on page 19 of the minutes. She says that Mr. Carpenter sent her one of the agreements and that she glanced at it and signed it and then put it away in her desk. Now I claim that Mr. Ivins made no false statement. When this charge was made it was Mr. Ivins's duty to come before a jury and let them settle the case and not make ettlement outside. He could not afford to allow it to be settled except by a jury."

Cockran said: "I cannot congratulate Mr. Rollins on the way in which he has presented his case. I object to his saying that Mr. Ivins cannot afford to right a wrong; that as a public officer he was compelled to bring the case in court. Now, gentlemen, I want to call your attention to page 18 of the testinony. Mr. Rollins read page 19-"

Mr. Rollins-You do not propose to impute to me any desire to misrepresent the facts—
Mr. Cockran—I do not say so, but you have read

only a portion of the evidence bearing on one point, I am trying this case on the ground that this woman has been defrauded out of \$2,000 and I ask you, has been defrauded out of \$2,000 and I ask you, gentlemen of the jury to look at the evidence all through and not at certain portions of it. And I think it will demonstrate to you beyond a doubt that it was fraud. At the time of this alleged contract Mr. Ivins had nothing to sell, absolutely nothing. It was a cunningy devised instrument for concocting just such a fraud as this one. Here was this shrowd lawyer and this poor woman alone in a business transaction. How easy was it for him to get her to sign anything be wanted. That's how those alleged contracts came."

Chief Justice Sedgwick charged the jury briefly. He said that if they believed that Ivins was not the owner of the stock, but had only the power of conveying it, then he was guilty of fraud which was a felony. A sealed verdict was then ordered.

ANOTHER EFFORT FOR THE POLICY-DEALER. Before Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, Chanbers, yesterday, the case of Herman J. Emerson, the poltey man, who was convicted on the testimony of James E. Bedell, the forger, and was sentenced to one year in the pentientiary and a fine of \$1,000, came up on an application for a permanent stay. Mr. Howe claimed that an error had been committed in the indictment. There were three counts, one a misdemeanor and the other two felonies. He contended that Emerson could only be committed on one of these three counts, as the penalties were different. Decision was reserved.

APPEALING FROM THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS The appeal of Firemen William J. O'Conner and Josep'. Keegan, from the action of the Fire Commissioners in dismissing them from the department, was argued yesterday in the General Term of the Supreme Court. The firemen were found guilty by the Board of stealing property belonging to Earl & Wilson at the Union Square are on July 7. Civil Justice Steckler argued that the Board had no jurisdiction, as the offence of which the firemen were accused was of a criminal nature, and should have been passed upon by the courts. tion Counsel Dean appeared for the Fire Department.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT Washington, Nov. 22.—The proceedings in the Suprems Court of the United States to-day were as follows: No. 24.—The Metropolitan Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, agt, the District of Columbia. Argued.

COURT CALENDARS-TO-DAY. J.—taso en. United States Trust Co. vs. Bowers, and No. SUPIERME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART IL—Before Bench, J.—Nos 690, 1148, 698, 1134, 1077, 131, 929, 856, 1148, 628, 629, 1076, 1094, 1095, 1108, 1129, 944, 1117, 1145, 1147, SUPPREME COURT—CRETH—PART IL—Before Barrett, J.—Nos, 2854, 2242, 2349, 2316, 2427, 2438, 2471, 2578, 2577, 2577, 2579, 2569, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2586, 2587, 2587, 2578, 2577, 2577, 2577, 2577, 2578 Zimmermann and Gertrude Zimmermann, 12 m.; Ellas Kahn.
2 p. m. Teatimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of Charles Roux, L. C. Morris, Mary Kane or Kain, and Rosanna O'Dounell, 10 a. m.; F. R. Baby, G. H. Forster, 10.30 a. m.; J. B. T. Lapaix, James Deerlng and Catharine Kilduff, 11 a. m. a. m.; J. B. T. Lapalx, James Deerling and Catharine Schutz, 11 as-m.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM—Before Freedman, J.—
CRECOL. NO. 306—Sievens vs. New York Elevated Railroad
Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Sedgwick,
C. J.—Nos. 522, 894, 1336, 773–39.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Truax,
J.—Nos. 876, 659, 1319–81.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.—Before Dugro,
J.—Nos. 355, 1408, 1339, 1271, 1278, 1278.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.—Before O'Gorman, J.—Nos. 1404, 1326, 1253, 1328, 1096, 684.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Adjourned until December 3.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Adjourned for the term.
COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—PART II.—Before Allen, J.—
Nos. 694, 1066, 867, 1052, 1065, 335, 783, 349, 829, 1058,
368, 369, 851, 863, 903, 912, 1008.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Before McAdam, J.

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COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Before McAdam, J.

sive.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART III.—Before Recorder
Smyth and Assistant District Attorney Parker.—Nos. 1 to 16
inclusive. DR. HALSEY MOORE WILL NOT RESIGN AT ONCE. It was stated yesterday by a member of the Lex-ington Avenue Baptist Church that the Rev. Dr. Halsey Moore would not immediately resign his pastorate of the church. His duties as District Sc retary of the Home Mission Board do not begin until Pebruary, and, although he intended withdrawing from his church to prepare for his new work, at the request of his congregation he will probably continue his pastoral duties for several weeks.

term. CITY COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART I.—Before McAdam, J. Short causes—Nos. 2155, 2435, 2496, 2484, 628, 2489, 11, 2003, 2615, 2542, 2660, 2605, 2504, 2509, 220, 2205, 2105, 2430, 2600, 2621, 2608, 2617, 2618, 2511, 2529

COURT COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II. Before Ehrlich, J. Short causes—Nos. 2412, 2556, 646, 2399, 2544, 867, 2584, 2417, 2593, 1696, 2544, 2209, 1905, 244, 2462, 2307, 2011, 2580, 2599, 2353, 2504, 2394, 2724. CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.—Before Rowne, J. Shert causes—Nos. 2356, 2599, 2598, 2647, 2515, 2181, 2516, 2210, 2456, 2580, 2595, 2514, 2652, 2447, 2498, 2612, 2626, 2704, 2641, 2648, 2667, 2632, 2600, 232, 2600, 232, 2600, 232, 2600, 233, 2600

SUCCESS OF THE FAIR FOR HOLY CROSS CHURCH. The fair in aid of Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church in West Forty-second-st. is proving a success. The fair is held in the new Parochial School-house, Forty-third-st., between Eighth and Ninth aves. The Rev. Charles McCready is the pastor. He is working hard, alded by many of his parishioners and their friends, to raise as much money as possible to help pay off the debt. Each of the women who are laboring realously during the day and evening has charge of a table upon which are displayed piles of valuable articles that have been given

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE CHARLESTON, Nov. 22.—Turpentine steady at 430. SAVANNAB, Nov. 22.—Turpentine firm at 430. WILMINGTON, Nov. 22.—Turpentine steady at 430.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Nov. 22-Spanish gold, 2.36% 22.37. Exchange